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ABSTRACT

This report presents the findings of a national survey of food stamp program and food distribution program recipients. Specifically, this study provides information on the amounts of earned income, income from other private sources, and major cash and in-kind benefits that food stamp or food distribution program recipients receive from other Federal programs. Included are social security, unemployment insurance, veterans' benefits, public assistance (aid to families with dependent children and to the aged, blind, and disabled, and general assistance), subsidized housing, medicare, medicaid, and child nutrition programs. Cash income equivalents of in-kind benefits were imputed by type of benefit on the basis of per-beneficiary cost to the Federal Government nationwide. Also presented are participants' race, residence, household characteristics, sex-age composition, and employment status. For each of the two programs, an independent sample of 3,600 households was selected by a two-stage random sampling method. Data were collected in January and February 1974, but the respondents were asked for information related to November 1973. Personal interviews were completed in 2,191 food stamp households and 2,364 food distribution households. For reasons of uniqueness, the Puerto Rican food distribution sample households are tabulated from the U.S. samples and are not discussed in this report. (Author/JM)

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Paper No. 17

NATIONAL SURVEY OF FOOD STAMP AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM RECIPIENTS: A SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON INCOME SOURCES AND AMOUNTS AND INCIDENCE OF MULTIPLE BENEFITS

A STUDY

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL POLICY

OF THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

DECEMBER 19, 1974.

To the members of the Joint Economic Committee:

Transmitted herewith is "National Survey of Food Stamp and Food Distribution Program Recipients: A Summary of Findings on Income Sources and Amounts and Incidence of Multiple Benefits," prepared for the use of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, Joint Economic Committee.

DECEMBER 17, 1974.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, Joint Economic Committee,
U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Transmitted herewith is "National Survey of Food Stamp and Food Distribution Program Recipients: A Summary of Findings on Income Sources and Amounts and Incidence of Multiple Benefits," paper No. 17 in the series *Studies in Public Welfare*. This survey was undertaken at my request by the Department of Agriculture, and this summary of findings was prepared dy the Department's Food and Nutrition Service. The Department of Agriculture and others are undertaking more extensive analyses of the survey data, and these analyses will be presented elsewhere.

I requested this survey because little information was available on food stamp participants: who they are, what other programs they benefit from, and what total incomes they have. Such information is vital to policymakers if we are to be able to evaluate food programs individually and as they function as part of a broader public welfare system. It is neither wise nor helpful to examine food programs in isolation when, as this survey reveals, the typical food stamp household participates in a total of three programs.

The cooperation of the Department of Agriculture in conducting the survey and analyzing the findings is acknowledged with gratitude.

MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy.

MARCH 27, 1972.

Hon. EARL L. BUTZ,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As chairman of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, I am directing a 2-year study of all public welfare programs. A primary focus of this

study is a detailed review of how these various programs work together in combination.

As a part of this analysis of program integration problems, we need more information about the incomes of food stamp and food distribution recipients. While surveys conducted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare contain a good deal of information about these food program recipients who also receive public assistance payments, very little information appears to be available on the nonpublic assistance cases.

In order for the Congress and the administration to understand the ways in which public welfare programs can be better integrated, this information gap should be closed. To accomplish this goal, I am requesting that the Department of Agriculture undertake a sample survey of food stamps and surplus commodities recipients. This survey should be designed so that national estimates of income by source can be made. I want to know how much earned income food program recipients have and to what extent they also receive benefits from social security, unemployment insurance, veterans' programs, and of course, public assistance. We also need to know, if possible, the extent to which these recipients live in subsidized housing and how much they benefit from medicaid or medicare.

My subcommittee staff, under the direction of Miss Alair Townsend, will be glad to work with your staff in developing the specifications for such a survey.

Obtaining the kind of information I have outlined is crucial to future improvements in the design of welfare programs. I will certainly appreciate your cooperation and assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy.

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SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a national survey of food stamp program (FSP) and food distribution program (FDP) recipients—who they are, what benefits they receive from these and other governmental programs, and what their total incomes are. Information from this survey is critically needed to evaluate the performance of the food stamp and food distribution programs and to assess how these programs relate, in general, to other Federal income transfer programs.

Specifically, this study provides information on the amounts of earned income, income from other private sources, and major cash and in-kind benefits that food stamp or food distribution program recipients receive from other Federal programs. Included are social security, unemployment insurance, veterans' benefits, public assistance (aid to families with dependent children and to the aged, blind, and disabled, and general assistance), subsidized housing, medicare, medicaid, and child nutrition programs. Cash income equivalents of in-kind benefits were imputed by type of benefit on the basis of per-beneficiary cost to the Federal Government nationwide. (Costs to State and local governments and administrative costs were not included.) Also presented are participants' race, residence, household characteristics, sex-age composition, and employment status.

The study is nationwide in scope and the sample universe is all households certified as eligible to participate in the food stamp and food distribution programs in November 1973. For each of the two programs, an independent sample of 3,600 households was selected by a two-stage random sampling method. Data were collected in January and February 1974 but the respondents were asked for information related to November 1973. Personal interviews were completed in 2,191 food stamp households and 2,364 food distribution households. For reasons of uniqueness, the Puerto Rican food distribution sample households are tabulated separately from the U.S. food distribution samples and are not discussed in this report.

Often respondents are not familiar with names of various Federal income transfer programs and are unable to distinguish one from another. Thus, they tend to underreport the number of Federal programs in which they participate. For example, many households covered by medicaid or medicare by virtue of their status as public assistance or social security beneficiaries failed to report this coverage, especially if no household member received subsidized health care during November 1973. The number and amount of public income transfer benefits noted in this report as received by sampled households are therefore likely to be conservative.

Highlights of Survey Findings

Income of food stamp households averaged $364 per month—$238 in cash and $126 in in-kind income. Food distribution households received $373—$261 in cash and $112 in in-kind

benefits. Net (after tax) earnings from wages and salaries, interest, and other private sources accounted for only about 20 percent, and public cash or in-kind income accounted for 80 percent of average income.

The four major transfer income sources, which accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total, were AFDC, medicaid, social security, and food stamp or food distribution. Benefits from public assistance programs were received by 60 percent of food stamp households, and 67 percent of food distribution households. Of these, aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) accounted for 37 percent for food stamp, and 34 percent for food distribution households.

School lunches were the second most frequently received benefit for food stamp households and the third for food distribution households.

Social security benefits ranked second for food distribution households and third for food stamp households.

Approximately one-third of the food stamp and food distribution households received benefits from the medicaid program.

Less than 30 percent of all the households in the two groups surveyed reported earned incomes during November 1973.

Total number of major Federal income transfer program benefits received averaged 3 for the two groups surveyed. One food stamp household with AFDC and social security subfamilies received 8 program benefits. Those households receiving benefits from 6 and more programs accounted for only about 2 percent of all households, and they usually consisted of two subfamilies in the household. One-program households, i.e., those households receiving benefits from only the food stamp or food distribution programs, accounted for a small portion of the total: 7 percent of food stamp, 4.5 percent of food distribution households.

Those households that received *per capita* program benefits in excess of $200 per month accounted for 9 percent of food stamp, and 11 percent of food distribution households. With a few exceptions, these households received benefits from medicare or medicaid programs—services that have no particular value in terms of current disposable income. Of course, medicaid and medicare do relieve households from considerable out-of-pocket health care expenditures, or from having to forego such care because they cannot afford it.

Household size averaged 3.2 persons with one- and two-person households making up one-half of all households surveyed.

Typically, food stamp participants are city residents and food distribution participants are rural residents. Much of the group differences with respect to income and related characteristics are due largely to differences in residence, rather than program differences.

Blacks constituted nearly 37 percent of food stamp and 23 percent of food distribution households.

Female-headed households accounted for 66 percent of food stamp and 54 percent of food distribution households.

Some 70 percent of all adults were not in the labor force. They were either unemployed and not seeking jobs or retired persons over 65. About 8 percent of household heads in both groups were unemployed and seeking jobs. Employed heads of households constituted 23 percent of the food stamp group and 21 percent of the food distribution group.

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INTRODUCTION

The Food and Nutrition Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture provided $2.9 billion in Federal family food assistance to nearly 14.9 million persons in the United States in fiscal 1974. This assistance is being offered nationally by either the food stamp program (FSP) or the food distribution program (FDP).

The food stamp program is the major program, with 12.2 million participants in 2,818 project areas as of June 30, 1974. Total participant benefits amounted to $2,714 billion. The food distribution program provided benefits to 2 million participants in 387 project areas. Cost of this program was $189 million. There has been a continuous shift from the FDP to FSP, particularly since the enactment of Public Law 93-86, dated August 10, 1973. This law mandated nationwide expansion of the food stamp program by June 30, 1974, unless a State agency could demonstrate that the participation of a particular area was impossible or impractical.[1]

Objectives of the Survey

This report presents the findings of a national survey of the recipients of the food stamp and food distribution programs—who they are, what benefits they receive, and how much total income they have.

Specifically, this study provides information with regard to the amounts of earned income, income from other private sources, and major cash and in-kind benefits that the program recipients receive from other Federal programs. Included are the benefits received from social security, unemployment insurance, veterans' programs, public assistance, housing assistance, medicare, medicaid, and child nutrition programs. Also, presented are participants' race, residence, household characteristics, sex-age composition, and employment status.

This study is critically needed to narrow the information gap that exists in the performance evaluation of the public welfare system.

Survey Procedures

The study consisted of all households certified as eligible to participate in food stamp and food distribution programs in November 1973 in the 48 coterminous United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. As of February 1972, the base month for the initial list of sample project areas, the universe was estimated at 3,532,000 food stamp and 1,125,000 food distribution households. An independent sample of 3,600 households for each program was selected in October 1973 from updated lists of project areas and households by a two-stage random sampling method designed by the Statistical Reporting Service, USDA.

[1] See appendix I for a more detailed description of programs.

The Chilton Research Services, located in Radnor, Pa., collected and tabulated the survey data. They pretested the questionnaires simultaneously in Philadelphia, Pa. and Wilmington, Del. in October 1973. The actual survey data were collected in January and February 1974. But, the data reflect the situation that existed in each household in November 1973. If data for November 1973 were not available, monthly data were obtained in terms of the last 12 months or other appropriate time periods, and apportioned to November 1973. Any exceptions to these rules are footnoted in the text and tables.

During this collection period, personal interviews were completed in 2,191 food stamp and 2,364 food distribution households out of the 7,200 household sample. The major reasons and number of noncompletions were as follows:

Reason for noncompletion:	*Number*
(1) Unable to locate	833
(2) No one at home	684
(3) No longer eligible	204
(4) No eligible respondent [1] at home	132
(5) Moved out of county	152
(6) No such address	122
(7) Eligible respondent ill or hospitalized, or death in family	119
(8) Refused	73
(9) Eligible respondent not in county for duration of survey	40
(10) Language barrier or hearing difficulty	41
(11) Other reasons such as the contractor's inability to locate qualified interviewers, interviewer illness, bad weather, and inability to obtain gasoline due to rationing or shortage	245

[1] Eligible respondents are either male or female heads of households, or their spouse, or any other adult household member who is familiar with the sources of household income(s) and expenditures.

For reasons of uniqueness, the Puerto Rican food distribution sample households are tabulated separately from the U.S. food distribution samples and are not discussed in this report.

Definition of Terms

Household.—A household is all persons, excluding roomers, boarders, and unrelated live-in attendants necessary for medical housekeeping, or child care reasons, residing in common living quarters (residents must not be resident of an institution or boarding house). It is the basic unit of observation in this survey. Households may include more than one family; for example, a married couple with children may live with the wife's parents.

Income.—Income data were collected for each person in the sample 18 years of age and over. Money income was defined as the cash amount of (1) earned income, after taxes (Federal, State, local, and social security), from money wages or salary; net income from nonfarm self-employment, net income from farm self-employment; (2) interest, dividends, and net rent income; (3) private pensions, annuities, alimony, and regular contributions including scholarships and fellowships; (4) social security; (5) unemployment compensation; (6) veterans' payments; (7) aid to families with dependent children (AFDC); (8) old age assistance (OAA); (9) aid to the blind (AB); (10) aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD); and (11) general assistance (GA). (OAA, AB, and APTD were replaced by the Federal supplemental security income program and

State supplementary programs in January 1974.) Items (4) through (11) are defined as cash public transfer income. Another major source of income is in-kind benefits. Cash income equivalents of in-kind benefits generally were imputed by type on the basis of per beneficiary cost to the Federal Government nationwide. (Costs to State and local governments and administrative costs were not included).[1] In-kind benefits included are: (1) public housing; (2) medicaid; (3) medicare; (4) food stamp program, or (5) food distribution program; (6) supplemental food program; (7) food certificate program; (8) national school lunch program (free, reduced price, or paid lunches); (9) national school breakfast program (free, reduced price, or paid breakfast); (10) special food service programs (summer feeding program and year-round, day-care program for persons under 21 years of age); and (11) special milk program.

Race.—The interviewer classified respondents' race by observations as (1) white; (2) black; (3) Spanish origin surname; (4) American Indian; or (5) Oriental and other (Eskimos, et cetera).

Residential characteristics.—U.S. Census Bureau definitions are used for defining (1) rural; (2) rural farm; (3) urban; and (4) metropolitan. The two standard census classifications—metropolitan and nonmetropolitan—are used. A metropolitan area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. The population inside SMSA's is further classified as "in central cities" and "outside central cities." With a few exceptions, central cities are determined according to the following criteria:

(1) The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city.

(2) One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:

(*a*) The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

(*b*) The additional city or cities have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 15,000.

Urban refers to nonmetropolitan areas containing 25,000 and more inhabitants. Rural refers to all others including farming communities.

Employment status.—Employment status relates to each household member age 18–65. Employed persons are those who work 30 hours or more a week, part-time employment is defined as less than 30 hours a week. Unemployed persons are divided into two categories, unemployed persons seeking employment and unemployed persons not seeking employment.

Limitations on Use of Information

Every effort was made to reduce the errors of underreporting, nonreporting or misreporting of income and expenditure data in this survey, but some still occur. Major reasons for errors are:

(1) Overlooking income received, especially small amounts of income not regularly received, e.g., contributions from nonhousehold members;

(2) Reluctance of respondents to reveal certain types of income;

[1] See appendix II for cash income equivalents of in-kind benefits.

(3) Rounding;

(4) Misunderstanding the questions. This appears to have been a prevalent problem in the survey. Often, the respondents are not familiar with names of various Federal income transfer programs and are unable to distinguish one from another. Thus, they tend to underreport the number of Federal programs in which they participate. For example, many households covered by medicaid or medicare by virtue of their status as public assistance or social security beneficiaries failed to report this coverage, especially if no household member received subsidized health care during November 1973. Or, parents may not know that their children participate in the special milk program in school. The number and amount of public income transfer benefits noted in this report as received by sampled households are therefore likely to be conservative;

(5) Lack of precise information, especially covering family members not present at the interview. In most cases, information on income and expenditures was based on the respondent's memory rather than on household records;

(6) Interviewers' errors; and

(7) Coding and data processing errors, etc.

Another possible source of bias may result from nonresponses. Out of the 7,200 sample households, 2,645 did not respond for various reasons as listed in the section on survey procedures. There were 856 households (no one at home or no eligible respondent at home) for which interviews theoretically could have been completed through additional callbacks.

In order to measure the potential effect of nonresponses, to the degree that such bias existed, an analysis was performed using as the standard of measurement the number of personal calls (household visits) made to obtain each interview.

Comparisons of households interviewed on the first call were made with those interviewed after the second and third calls on the following four factors: residence; race; employment status; and net income.

The results indicate that households interviewed on the first call tended to be more non-metropolitan, more whites, more household heads not in the civilian labor force, and lower average income. If one assumes that such a trend exists and a similar comparison could be made between the sets of respondents and the 856 nonrespondents, then the survey results would be biased toward non-metropolitan, white, household heads not in the labor force, and lower income.

However, the direction of bias cannot be determined for the 1,789 nonresponses, or 68 percent of total responses, because the reasons given do not easily lend themselves to analysis of the direction of bias.

It is, therefore, difficult to offer conclusive statements concerning the degree of bias, let alone the direction; but all considered biases appear to be neutral and they may not unduly distort the final results.

Data are based on a random sample. Therefore, they would normally differ from the data collected from a complete census. Further, particular care should be exercised in interpreting data based on a relatively small number of cases or small differences between numbers. Cells with a small number of responses are so indicated in the text. As in any survey, the results are subject to response and nonreporting errors as well as sampling variability.

FINLINGS

Data related to eligible U.S. food stamp and food distribution program participants and eligible nonparticipants (those who never actually participated in the program) were tabulated separately in order to compare the income characteristics of the two groups and, if possible, deduce the reasons for nonparticipation by the eligibles. However, the survey results revealed only 23 nonparticipating food stamp and 26 food distribution sample households—too small a sample to make reliable comparisons. Therefore, data related to eligible nonparticipants are, in most cases, excluded from the subsequent discussion.

Findings between the two food programs are very similar, with a few exceptions. Differences between them are due in large part to differences in geographical scope, rather than program differences.

Sources and Amounts of Income

A total of 22 income sources covered in this survey are grouped into two major types—cash and in-kind. Cash income from private and public transfer income sources is the basis for determining food stamp income eligibility.[1]

Major types of income received by food stamp and food distribution households, including food benefits, are presented in the following table:

Income by major type	Monthly mean		Distribution (percent)	
	Food stamp	Food distribution	Food stamp	Food distribution
Cash	$238	$261		
Private sources (net)	73	83	20	22
Public sources	165	178	45	48
In-kind	126	112	35	30
Total	364	373	100	100

Incomes of food stamp households averaged $364 per month—$238 in cash and $126 in kind. Annually, this amounts to $4,362—$2,853 in cash and $1,509 in kind. Earnings from wages and other private sources accounted for only 20 percent and public transfer income either in cash or in kind accounted for the remaining 80 percent. The four sources of Federal transfer income received in the largest amounts per food stamp household were: (1) AFDC, $72; (2) medicaid, $59; (3) social security, $54; and (4) food stamp bonus, $49. (With the

[1] Medical costs, child care expenses, educational expenses, and excessive shelter costs are deducted from the food stamp income eligibility determinations (see details of deductibles in Appendix I-A). About 80 percent of food stamp households surveyed qualified for one or more such "hardship deduction." The monthly total claim averaged $57 among the households with hardship deductions (see Appendix table 13 for type of hardship deductions by income).

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exception of the food stamp bonus, these amounts were produced by averaging across all food stamp households, including those not receiving these transfer benefits.)

Food distribution households received $373 per month—$261 in cash and $112 in kind. Earnings from private sources were $83, or 22 percent of the total income. And, the remainder was from public transfer sources. Federal transfer income benefits received in the largest amount per food distribution household were the same as for food stamp households, but with slightly different ranking and amounts of benefits: (1) AFDC, $60; (2) social security, $65; (3) medicaid, $52; and (4) food distribution, $43. Table 1 indicates that households were concentrated in the lower portion of the income distribution. More than half of both food stamp and food distribution sample households received less than $90 in-kind income in November 1973 and fewer than 10 percent received in-kind benefits exceeding $300 per month.

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MONTHLY NET CASH AND IN-KIND INCOME OF FOOD STAMP AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

[In percent of households]

Monthly net income	Cash income		In-kind income		Total income	
	Food stamp	Food distribution	Food stamp	Food distribution	Food stamp	Food distribution
$0	2.5	1.1	[1] 1.0	0.0	1.2	0.8
$1 to $29	1.1	.4	19.6	26.7	.4	.4
$30 to $59	1.8	1.2	21.5	18.9	1.0	.4
$60 to $89	6.0	3.4	11.8	11.6	1.5	.9
$90 to $119	8.2	9.7	11.9	11.1	3.7	3.6
$120 to $149	12.8	11.1	9.7	9.4	6.5	8.6
$150 to $179	10.7	8.4	4.1	4.8	7.2	5.5
$180 to $209	9.4	10.6	3.7	3.7	8.4	6.8
$210 to $239	8.0	9.7	3.4	2.6	8.5	7.2
$240 to $269	6.6	9.9	2.2	2.3	7.7	8.2
$270 to $299	6.4	6.1	1.2	1.1	6.5	6.6
$300 to $399	11.8	12.9	3.9	3.1	17.3	15.8
$400 to $499	7.1	6.7	2.4	2.2	12.0	12.3
$500 to $599	3.6	3.7	1.6	1.0	7.1	8.3
$600 to $699	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.0	4.3	5.7
$700 to $799	.7	.8	.4	0.5	3.0	3.2
$800 and over	.9	1.7	.5	0.1	5.8	5.7

[1] There were some eligible households who did not take advantage of the food stamp program or other in-kind transfer income programs in November 1973.

TABLE 2.—HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN THE FOOD STAMP AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS, NOVEMBER 1973[1]

Household size	Size distribution (percent)		Net cash income		In-kind income		Total income	
	Food stamp	Food distribution	Food stamp	Food distribution	Food stamp	Food distribution	Food stamp	Food distribution
1	28.5	27.7	$138	$145	$56	$45	$194	$190
2	20.9	25.0	200	228	90	83	290	311
3	13.3	13.4	238	270	121	107	359	377
4	12.4	10.7	289	322	172	155	461	477
5	8.8	6.8	368	382	170	192	478	574
6	5.5	6.1	347	368	235	191	582	559
7	4.1	3.8	372	367	193	205	565	572
8	2.7	3.3	401	463	301	240	702	703
9	1.6	1.5	442	467	235	252	677	719
10 and up	2.2	1.8	462	479	304	255	766	734

[1] See appendix tables 1-4 for income by household size.

There is little difference in the income distribution by household size between the two programs. About 50 percent of sample households are one- and two-member households. Both cash and in-kind incomes increased as household size increased; however, the number of wage earners and transfer income beneficiaries also increased as household size increased. Per capita cash income declined with household size. On the other hand, per capita in-kind benefits remained fairly constant over the entire household size range. This tends to stabilize per capita total income available to program participants.

Major sources of transfer income received by sample households consisted of public assistance benefits. About 60 percent of the food stamp households and 67 percent of the food distribution households received one or more of the five categories of public assistance—AFDC, OAA, AB, APTD, and GA (see table 3). This difference was attributed to more food distribution households participating in the aid to the blind (AB) and aid to permanently and totally disabled (APTD) programs. Another significant difference was that nearly 45 percent of the food distribution households received social security benefits in contrast to 36 percent of the food stamp households. In addition, food stamp households showed higher participation in the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), school lunch and breakfast, medicaid and public housing programs. Only about 28 percent of the food stamp households and 29 percent of the food distribution households had income from wages and self-employment during the survey month.[2]

TABLE 3.—INCOME SOURCES OF FOOD STAMP AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Income sources	Food stamp		Food distribution	
	Households (Number)	Distribution (Percent)	Households (Number)	Distribution (Percent)
Public assistance programs	1,307	59.7	1,073	67.4
AFDC	807	36.6	535	33.6
OAA	12	.5	17	1.1
AB	150	6.8	212	13.3
APTD	146	6.8	267	16.8
GA	263	12.2	151	9.5
School lunch	835	38.1	564	35.4
Social security	787	36.0	711	44.6
Medicaid	[1]664	[1]30.3	[1]457	[1]28.7
Net earned income	607	27.7	465	29.2
Medicare	[1]354	[1]16.1	[1]329	[1]20.7
Special milk program	288	13.1	198	12.4
Public housing	259	11.8	140	8.8
Private pensions, annuities, alimony, scholarships	251	11.5	145	9.1
School breakfast	145	6.6	76	4.8
Veterans' payments	81	3.7	75	4.7
Interest, dividends, net rents	76	3.5	47	2.9
Supplementary food programs	53	2.4	39	2.4
Special food service program	34	1.2	31	1.9
Unemployment compensation	22	1.0	20	1.2
Sample size	2,191		1,593	

[1] There is an undercount of participation in medicaid and medicare. All AFDC, AB, OAA, and APTD recipients were eligible for medicaid in November 1973, except those living in Arizona and Alaska. Thus, nearly all the 1,044 sampled food stamp households and the 922 food distribution households receiving 1 of these 4 programs would have been covered by medicaid even if no household member received subsidized health care during that month. Similarly, all social security beneficiaries age 65 and over were covered by medicare, part A (hospital insurance), even if they did not use that insurance during November 1973.

[2] See appendix tables 5-6 for matrix of income sources.

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The Extent of Program Overlaps

Program benefits received by food stamp and food distribution households are shown in table 4. On the average, food stamp and food distribution households received benefits from 3 Federal programs. About two-thirds of the households participated in 3 or less programs. One-third received 4 or more different types of benefits from transfer income programs, including the food stamp or food distribution programs. Households receiving 6 or more program benefits accounted for 2 percent of the total. Seven percent of the food stamp households and 5 percent of the food distribution households received no other benefits.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF PROGRAM BENEFITS RECEIVED BY FOOD STAMP AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973 [1]

Number of programs from which benefits received	Household distribution					
	Households		Food stamp		Food distribution	
	Food stamp	Food distribution	Percent	Cumulative percent	Percent	Cumulative percent
1	134	64	6.7	100.0	4.5	100.0
2	587	343	29.3	93.3	24.0	95.5
3 [2]	628	482	31.6	63.8	33.8	71.5
4	427	331	21.5	32.2	23.2	37.7
5	176	174	8.9	10.7	12.1	14.5
6	30	28	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.4
7	5	6	.3	.3	.4	.4
8	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sample size	1,988	1,428				

[1] There is an undercount of participation in medicaid and medicare. All AFDC, AB, OAA, and APTD recipients were eligible for medicaid in November 1973, except those living in Arizona and Alaska. Thus, nearly all the 1,044 sampled food stamp households and the 922 food distribution households receiving 1 of those 4 programs would have been covered by medicaid even if no household member received subsidized health care during that month. Similarly, all social security beneficiaries age 65 and over were covered by medicare, part A (hospital insurance), even if they did not use that insurance during November 1973.

[2] The modal value as well as the mean of program combinations weighted by household numbers indicate that food stamp and food distribution households receive benefits from 3 programs per household.

Chart 1 shows the frequency distribution of transfer income benefits received by food stamp and food distribution households. Although the two frequency distributions show similar patterns, food distribution households tend to participate in a larger number of programs than the food stamp households.

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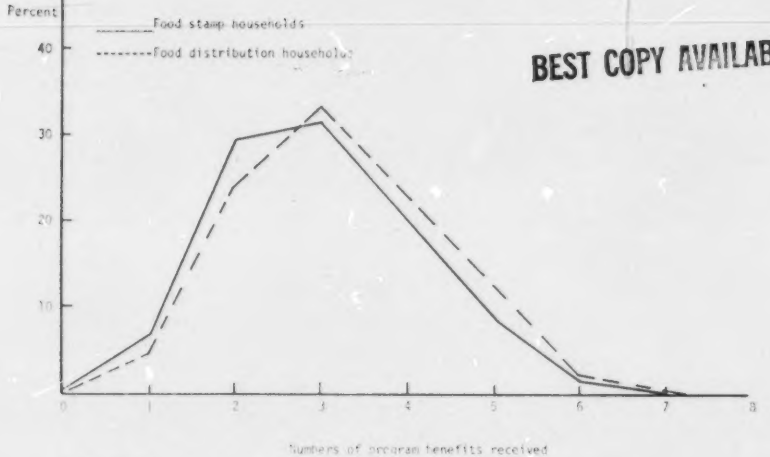
Chart 1.--Frequency distribution of numbers of program benefits received by food stamp and food distribution households, November 1971.



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Note.--See footnote 1, table A.

Households receiving benefits from five or more transfer income programs generally consisted of two subfamilies. Typically these households included social security benefits received by one family member and AFDC benefits received by another member, plus other benefits. For example, one food stamp household received benefits from eight programs—social security, medicare, medicaid, food stamps, AFDC, APTD, and school lunch and breakfast programs.

For the food stamp sample households, the social security-food stamp combination accounted for 11 percent of the total; followed by the AFDC-food stamp-school lunch combination, 8 percent; the food stamp only, 7 percent; the AFDC-food stamp combination, 6 percent; and the food stamp-school lunch combination, 5 percent.

Food distribution households showed no unique combination that exceeded 9 percent of sample households. Social security-food distribution combination accounted for 9 percent; followed by the AFDC, food distribution-school lunch combination, 8 percent; AFDC-medicaid-food distribution-school lunch combination, 5 percent; food distribution only, 5 percent; social security-OAA-food distribution combination, 4 percent; and food distribution-school lunch combination, 4 percent.[3]

Households with a large number of program benefits usually received medicare or medicaid benefits, which have no particular value in terms of current disposable income. Of course, medicaid and medicare do relieve households from considerable out-of-pocket health care expenditures, or from having to forego such care because they cannot afford it. One hundred seventy-three food stamp households, or 9 percent of the sample, received per capita program benefits

[3] See appendix tables 7-8 for complete listings of program combinations, total number of households and persons involved, and total monthly amounts received.

in excess of $200 per month. Of these, 165 households were recorded as having received either medicare or medicaid benefits, and the remaining 8 households received no medical benefits but received housing benefits. A similar situation was observed for the food distribution households. One hundred fifty-seven households, or 11 percent of the total sample, received per capita program benefits in excess of $200 per month. Of these, only 7 households received no medical benefits.

Socioeconomic Characteristics of Recipients

A socioeconomic profile of the food stamp and food distribution participants is presented in this section. Included in the profile are residence, race, sex, age, household composition, and employment status.

Residence.—Households that participate in the food stamp program were more likely to live in the metro-center city, accounting for 44 percent of the total. Only 24 percent of the food distribution participants resided in the metro-center city.

There were wide residential income variations, as much as $100 difference in average total incomes. Metro-outside center city households had the highest average total income, followed by metro-center city, metro-rural, nonmetro-rural, and nonmetro-urban households (see table 5).

Race.—There were noticeable differences in racial composition of the food program participants. Blacks constituted nearly 37 percent of total food stamp households, whereas they accounted for only 23 percent of all food distribution households (see table 6).[4]

TABLE 5.—RESIDENCE AND INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN THE FOOD STAMP AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS, NOVEMBER 1973

Program	Residence				
	Nonmetro		Metro		
	Rural	Urban	Center city	Outside center city	Rural
Percent:					
Food stamp	15.1	23.6	44.2	13.7	3.4
Food distribution	27.4	32.5	24.3	13.8	2.0
Mean income:					
Food stamp:					
Net cash	$207	$213	$249	$279	$236
In-kind	129	107	129	143	130
Total	336	320	378	422	366
Food distribution:					
Net cash	246	239	281	302	269
In-kind	109	93	131	130	115
Total	355	332	412	432	384

[4] Blacks constituted about 27 percent of all families and 16 percent of all unrelated individuals below 125 percent of the poverty level in 1973. The 125 percent of poverty line is regarded as a rough minimum measure of income eligibility for the food stamp program. In 1973, there were 7.0 million families with 26.5 million members, and there were 6.3 million unrelated individuals, living below the 125 percent line. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports*, "Characteristics of the Low Income Population," Series P-60, No. 94, July 1974.

TABLE 6.—RACE AND INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN THE FOOD STAMP AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS, NOVEMBER 1973

Program	Race					
	White	Black	Spanish American	American Indian	Oriental	Other
Percent:						
Food stamp	54.5	36.7	8.0	0.6	[1] 0.1	[1] 0.1
Food distribution	67.9	22.7	3.7	5.6	[2] 0.1	[2] 0.1
Mean income:						
Food stamp:						
Net cash	$231	$239	$277	$253	[1] $290	[1] $393
In-kind	106	142	190	131	[1] 69	[1] 64
Total	337	381	467	384	[1] 359	[1] 457
Food distribution:						
Net cash	261	233	333	329	[2] 409	[2] 91
In-kind	100	127	197	114	[2] 40	[2] 21
Total	361	360	530	443	[2] 449	[2] 112

[1] Sample of 2.
[2] Sample of 1.

Participants' household income differed greatly among the three major racial groups. Among the food stamp households, the lowest average total income was associated with the whites while the Spanish American households had the highest average total income. For the food distribution households, the white and the black households had the lowest average total incomes and the Spanish American participants had the highest.

Sex-age of household heads.—Nearly 66 percent of the food stamp households and 54 percent of the food distribution households were headed by a female (see table 7).[5] The ratio of female to male heads was highest among the 18–34 age group by nearly 3 to 1 for food stamp households and by 2 to 1 for food distribution households. Another striking feature of the program participants' sex-age composition is that about 27 percent of the food stamp households and 38 percent of the food distribution households were headed by persons 66 and over, and a majority of these were headed by a female.

TABLE 7.—SEX, AGE, AND INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS PARTICIPATING IN THE FOOD STAMP AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS, NOVEMBER 1973

Program	Sex and age of head													
	Under 18		18–34		35–44		45–54		55–65		66 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Percent:														
Food stamp	0	[1] 0.1	7.2	21.1	5.5	10.3	5.5	7.0	7.2	9.5	9.1	17.6	34.5	65.5
Food distribution	0	0	5.6	12.7	6.9	7.9	6.9	5.0	9.3	8.1	17.2	20.5	45.9	54.1
Mean income:														
Food stamp:														
Cash	[1] $303	$310	$262	$329	$313	$306	$209	$227	$161	$210	$157	$269	$222	
In-kind	29	147	164	190	194	179	112	93	77	96	63	131	123	
Total	[1] 332	457	426	519	507	485	321	320	238	306	220	400	345	
Food distribution:														
Cash	336	282	378	321	362	299	271	215	220	170	289	239		
In-kind	120	170	173	195	139	124	83	65	93	59	113	109		
Total	456	452	551	516	501	423	354	280	313	229	402	348		

[1] Sampling of 1.

[5] Women constituted 39 percent of family heads and 70 percent of unrelated individuals below the 125 percent of poverty line in 1973. Ibid.

Male-headed households, on the average, had higher incomes than female-headed households (see table 7). The income gap narrowed significantly among the 18–44 age group, mainly because the female-headed households received much higher in-kind benefits. Both male- and female-headed households reached their peak income when they were in the 35–44 age group and dropped in subsequent age groups. The drop in income is particularly noticeable for the age 66 and over female-headed households.

Other household characteristics.—There is a noticeable difference in sex of household head by race, as shown in the following table:

[Amount in percent]

Sex of household head	Food stamp		Food distribution	
	White	Black	White	Black
Husband-wife	32	23	40	32
Male	8	7	10	10
Female	60	70	50	58

Female heads accounted for 70 percent of black and 60 percent of white food stamp households. For the food distribution households, female heads accounted for 58 percent for the blacks and 50 percent for the whites.[6]

For both program households, nearly 99 percent of the household members were related to the household head, while only about 1 percent had some unrelated members.

Employment Status.—Some 70 percent of all adults in the households surveyed were not in the labor force.[7] They were either unemployed persons who were not seeking work or retired persons over 65. There was a higher percentage of retired persons among the food distribution households than the food stamp households (see table 8).

TABLE 8.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ADULTS IN FOOD STAMP AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS, NOVEMBER 1973

[In percent]

Employment status	Household heads		Other adults		All adults	
	Food stamp	Food distribution	Food stamp	Food distribution	Food stamp	Food distribution
In civilian labor force:						
Employed full time	13	12	10	11	11	11
Employed part time	10	9	9	10	10	10
Unemployed (seeking work)	8	6	11	9	9	7
Not in civilian labor force:						
Unemployed (not seeking work)	51	50	62	61	55	55
Retired (over 65)	18	23	8	9	15	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Employment status and total income are highly associated with the residential and racial variables. For example, employment rates and average total incomes were higher for households located in metro-outside center city area than in other places of residence.

[6] In 1973, 59 percent of black family heads and 61 percent of black unrelated individuals below the 125 percent of poverty line were women. Among whites in the same income group, 31 percent of family heads and 72 percent of unrelated individuals were female. Ibid.

[7] Among units with 1973 incomes below the 125 percent of poverty level, 44 percent of family heads and 27 percent of unrelated individuals were employed in March 1974, according to unpublished Census data.

Also, the black adults who participated in the food stamp program had higher rates than whites of full-time and part-time employment and a small proportion of them were retired.[8]

There were small differences in the proportion of earners between food stamp and food distribution households. About three-fourths of the households had no income earner, one-fifth had only one earner and roughly 3 percent had two earners.

TABLE 9.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ADULTS IN FOOD STAMP PROGRAM, BY WHETHER HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, NOVEMBER 1973

[In percent]

Employment status	Public assistance			Nonpublic assistance		
	Household heads	Other adults	All adults	Household heads	Other adults	All adults
In civilian labor force:						
Employed full time	8	7	8	26	20	24
Employed part time	4	6	4	28	23	27
Unemployed (seeking work)	3	8	5	23	25	23
Not in civilian labor force:						
Unemployed (not seeking work)	63	70	66	15	28	19
Retired (over 65)	22	9	17	8	4	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The most significant determinant of employment status in the food stamp program was whether or not the household received public assistance (see table 9). Only 12 percent of household heads in PA households worked, as compared with 54 percent of heads in non-PA households. Similarly, only 3 percent of heads in PA households were unemployed and seeking work, as compared with 23 percent in non-PA households.

[8] See appendix tables 9-12 for employment status by residence and race.

Appendix I. Description of Programs

A. Food Stamp Program

Legislative objective.—To improve the diets of low-income households and to expand the market for domestically produced food by supplementing the food purchasing power of eligible low-income families.

Date enacted and major changes since enactment.—Enacted in 1964. The program was amended in 1971 to nationalize eligibility requirements and benefits, and to permit certain elderly persons to purchase delivered meals with food stamps. No household is required to pay in excess of thirty percent of income for stamps. Also, households with little or no income are allowed to receive coupons free. The 1972 amendments to the Food Stamp Act prohibited persons from participation in the food stamp program (FSP) who were eligible to receive supplemental security income benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act. This amendment, however, has been held in abeyance except in five States. The 1973 amendments mandated national operation of the program in the 50 States, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Administering agency.—The Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the program through local and State welfare offices.

Financing.—Open-ended Federal appropriations from the general fund with indirect payments for coupon reimbursement to food outlets. In 1973, the Federal Government paid the entire cost of bonus coupons, and 62½ percent of the salaries and related expenses of nonpublic assistance certification, quality control and fair hearing and outreach efforts.

Eligibility requirements.—To qualify for food stamp benefits, households must meet certain nationwide eligibility standards such as income and work registration. Except in special circumstances, food stamp households must be able to prepare meals.

1. Household Eligibility

Single-person and family households, to be eligible for food stamps, must:

Meet national standards for income and resources or have all household members receiving public assistance.

Be made up of a group of persons, excluding roomers, boarders, and live-in attendants, who are living as one economic unit.

Make certain that able-bodied household members 18 and over register for employment.

2. Income Definition

Income is any money received by all members of the household, except students under 18 years old, including wages; public assistance; pensions; veterans', workmen's, or unemployment compensation; old-age, survivors', or strike benefits; support payments, alimony, scholar-

ships, educational grants, fellowships and veterans' educational benefits; dividends, interest, and all other payments from any source which may be considered a gain or a benefit.

3. The Income Standards for a Household

Households in which all members are receiving public assistance or certain general assistance payments are eligible for food stamps without regard to income and resource eligibility standards.

The monthly net income all other households can have and take part in the program is based on family size. The maximum allowable income for these households, including those in which some members are receiving public assistance or general assistance, in any State (except Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam) or the District of Columbia shall be the higher of:

(1) The maximum allowable income standards for each household size which were in effect in such State or the District of Columbia prior to July 29, 1971, or

(2) The following maximum monthly income standards (shown according to household size):

	Maximum allowable monthly income standards [1]—48 States and District of Columbia	
	November 1973	November 1974
Household size		
1	$183	$194
2	240	273
3	313	393
4	387	500
5	460	593
6	533	680
7	600	767
8	667	853
Each additional member	+53	+73

[1] These standards are for income net of deductions listed below.

4. Deductible Household Expenses

Expenses deducted from income include such mandatory expenses as: local, State and Federal income taxes; social security taxes under FICA; retirement, and union dues. Other allowable deductions are: medical costs (but not special diets) when more than $10 a month; [1] child care to accept or continue employment; fire, theft, hurricane or other disaster expenses; educational expenses which are for tuition and mandatory school fees; court-ordered support and alimony; rent, utilities or mortgage payments above 30 percent of income after all other deductions.

5. Resources

Resources are such liquid assets as cash on hand, in a bank, or in other savings institution accounts; U.S. Saving Bonds; stocks and bonds; and such nonliquid assets as buildings (except for the family home), land, and certain real or personal property. Each household is allowed up to $1,500 in resources except for those households of two or more persons with a member or members age 60 or over. Then the resources may not exceed $3,000.

[1] If more than $10 a month, the entire sum, not just amounts above $10, may be deducted.

6. Excluded Resources

The following resources are not considered in determining food stamp eligibility: home and lot, one licensed car and any other vehicles necessary for employment; personal effects, household goods; life insurance policies; real estate that produces income consistent with its fair market value; tools of a tradesman; machinery, livestock, or land of a farmer; etc.

7. Monthly Coupon Allotment and Purchase Requirement

The amount of food stamps a household receives and the amount it must pay depends on household size and net monthly income. For example, in November 1973 a four-person household with a net monthly income of $200 paid $53 and received food stamps worth $116 (or $63 worth of "bonus" or "free" food stamps). If this same four-person household had less than $50 a month, there was no purchase requirement to receive the $116 worth of food stamps. (For further information see "Food Stamp Facts . . . Allotments and Purchase Requirements.")

8. Work Registration

With few exceptions, everyone between 18 and 65 years of age who is able-bodied must register to work. If one member refuses to register, the entire household becomes ineligible to receive food stamps.

9. Application Procedures

The head of the family contacts the local office of the welfare department. He completes an application form and is interviewed by a representative of the welfare department. He should have papers to show: where he lives; how many are in the family; how much income they have; how much they are paying for rent, medical bills, child care, education, and other expenses.

10. Schedule of Income Eligibility Standards

The following tables show monthly coupon allotments and purchase requirements in 48 States and the District of Columbia that were effective in November 1973 and in November 1974.

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THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM MONTHLY COUPON ALLOTMENTS AND PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS EFFECTIVE JULY-DECEMBER 1973 IN 48 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Number in household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Monthly allotment	$38	$66	$94	$116	$138	$160	$180	$200
Monthly net income:	MONTHLY PURCHASE REQUIREMENT							
$0 to $19.99	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$20 to $29.99	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	23	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	25	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	27	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $160.99	27	37	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	28	43	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99		45	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99		45	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99		46	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99			70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99			75	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99			75	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99			76	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99				89	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99				92	103	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99					107	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99					109	119	125	126
$450 to $479.99					110	123	133	135
$480 to $509.90						127	137	141
$510 to $539.99						128	141	145
$540 to $569.99							143	149
$570 to $599.99							143	153
$600 to $629.5							144	157
$630 to $659.99								159
$660 to [illegible]								160

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THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM MONTHLY COUPON ALLOTMENTS AND PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS EFFECTIVE JULY-DECEMBER 1974 IN 48 STATES AND THE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Number in household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Monthly allotment	$46	$82	$118	$150	$178	$204	$230	$256
Monthly net income:	MONTHLY PURCHASE REQUIREMENT							
$0 to $19.99	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
$20 to $29.99	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	36	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	36	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99	.....	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99	.....	62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99	.....	62	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99	.....	62	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99	.....	.....	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99	.....	.....	88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99	.....	.....	94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99	.....	.....	100	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99	.....	.....	100	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99	.....	.....	.....	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99	.....	.....	.....	126	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99	.....	.....	.....	126	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	179	180
$630 to $659.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	188	189
$660 to $689.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	194	198
$690 to $719.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	207
$720 to $749.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	216
$750 to $779.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
$780 to $809.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
$810 to $839.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
$840 to $869.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216

Note: For each person in excess of 8, add $22 to the monthly coupon allotment for an 8-person household.

B. Food Distribution Program

Legislative objective.—To improve the diets of school children and needy persons in households and charitable institutions, and to increase the market for domestically produced foods acquired under surplus removal and price support operations.

Date enacted and major changes since enactment.—Domestic donations of foods acquired under surplus removal operations were provided for in 1935 under section 32 of Public Law 320, 75th Congress. Such donation under price support operations was provided for under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. Both statutes have been amended frequently in subsequent years.

Financial assistance to aid a limited number of low-income areas in meeting administrative cost of operating needy family food distribution programs was begun in 1967. It was converted to family grants and made available to all States in 1969. A 1969 amendment made commodities (food donations) available to major disaster victims who have low income or inaccessability to income or resources be-

cause of disaster. In 1973, the decision was made to terminate the food distribution program and to convert its project areas to food stamps.

Administering agency.—The Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the program through State and local agencies.

Financing.—The Federal Government pays the total cost of donated foods. States and localities bear the cost of program administration, food storage costs, and transportation within the State, although Federal formula grants aid in local and State administration of distributing donated foods to needy families.

Eligibility requirements.—Public assistance and other general assistance recipients are eligible for benefits, without regard to the income and resources of the household members, provided all members of the household are included in the public assistance grants. Local welfare authorities must certify other individuals as having low incomes and resources.

Victims of major disasters which disrupt commercial channels of food distribution, may also be eligible for temporary food assistance in food stamp and food distribution program areas without regard to income or financial resources. All persons in a household, including related or nonrelated individuals but exclusive of boarders, who are not residents of an institution and who are living as an economic unit, sharing common cooking facilities, and for whom food is customarily purchased in common, are eligible to receive benefits. Also, single individuals living alone who purchase food for home consumption are eligible for the program.

(1) *Income limits.*—Income eligibility standards for nonpublic assistance households only are defined by the State agency responsible for distributing the foods, with the approval of USDA.

(2) *Assets test.*—This is defined by the State distributing agency with the approval of USDA. Generally, States only consider readily available assets although USDA allows nonliquid assets to be included.

Benefits.—Eligible households receive donated foods monthly at local distribution centers. Benefits are directly related to family size with each member entitled to a full monthly food allotment that does not vary with income level. The USDA maximum available benefit per recipient per month is 39 pounds, approximately 24 different commodities. However, quantity and items available each month vary at the local level depending upon local administration. Nationwide, the average monthly benefit is approximately 30 pounds from a selection of 24 different commodities.

Appendix II

Cash Income Equivalents of In-kind Benefits [1]

In-kind benefits		*Estimated cash values*
Housing programs:		
Public housing (low rent)	unit per year	$1,115
Rent supplements	do	1,012
Interest subsidy for homeowners (sec. 235)	do	819
Interest subsidy on rental housing (sec. 236)	do	563
Medicaid: [2]		
All recipients	person per year	297
Age 65 and over	do	510
Blindness	do	330
Permanent and total disability	do	684
Membership in family with dependent children under 21	do	119
Other Title XIX recipients	do	362
Medicare: [2]		
All enrolled persons	do	231
Beneficiary receiving services	do	615
Food stamps		[3]
Food distribution	person per month	13.32
Supplemental food program	do	7.63
Food certificate program	do	7.24
School lunch program:		
Free lunch	per meal	.45
Reduced price lunch	do	.35
Paid lunch	do	.10
School breakfast program:		
Free breakfast	do	.28
Reduced price breakfast	do	.23
Paid breakfast	do	.08
Special food service program:		
Year-round program	do	.18
Summer program	do	.40
Special milk program	per half pint	3.8

[1] Derived by computing national average Federal cost per recipient, excluding any State or local costs or administrative expenses.

[2] Values of medicaid and medicare benefits were computed as follows: If the respondent reported that household members had received subsidized health care in Nov. 1973, and if the respondent could estimate the cost of that care, his or her estimate was used. If no care had been received in that month but the respondent reported coverage under medicaid or medicare, or if care was received but its cost could not be estimated, a national average figure was used.

[3] Available from stamp bonus schedules.

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Appendix III

TABLE 1.—CASH INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Monthly household net cash income (after taxes)	Size of household										Mean size	Total (net)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and up		
None, $0	16	10	7	8	2	0	3	4	0	0	3.0	50
$01 to $29	7	6	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	2.9	21
$30 to $59	19	5	2	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	35
$60 to $89	78	26	17	7		3	0	0	0	1	1.9	137
$90 to $119	97	33	12	10	8	1	0	2	0	0	1.9	163
$120 to $149	135	48	33	10	11	6	7	1	1	2	2.2	254
$150 to $179	101	53	24	13	11	5	3	0	1	2	2.2	213
$180 to $209	65	67	15	20	10	3	2	1	0	3	2.4	186
$210 to $239	23	53	35	15	11	6	7	4	2	3	3.2	159
$240 to $269	12	47	22	22	9	10	2	5	3	0	3.4	132
$270 to $299	5	25	32	33	10	6	10	2	2	3	3.9	128
$300 to $399	7	26	40	50	57	33	12	4	2	4	4.4	235
$400 to $499	1	10	12	35	23	17	19	13	5	6	5.4	141
$500 to $599	0	4	9	8	13	6	6	9	7	10	6.2	72
$600 to $699	1	2	2	2	0	6	9	2	4	3	6.5	31
$700 to $799	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	1	2	2	6.9	13
$800 and over	0	1	1	3	2	0	1	4	1	4	6.8	17
Total (net)	567	416	265	246	175	109	82	53	31	43	3.2	1,987
Percent	28.5	20.9	13.3	12.4	8.8	5.5	4.1	2.7	1.6	2.2	NA	100.0
Median income	$132.00	$195.00	$230.00	$288.00	$314.00	$345.00	$377.00	$431.00	$488.00	$446.00	NA	$200.00
Mean income	$137.75	$200.16	$237.65	$289.31	$307.70	$347.00	$371.50	$400.54	$442.15	$461.86	NA	$237.77

TABLE 2.—TOTAL INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Monthly household total income (cash in-kind)	Size of household										Mean size	Total households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and up		
None, $0	6	2	3	3	5	1	1	0	1	1	3.8	23
$01 to $29	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.9	8
$30 to $59	13	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	20
$60 to $89	14	8	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	30
$90 to $119	61	7	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	74
$120 to $149	93	23	7	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1.5	129
$150 to $179	91	34	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.5	142
$180 to $209	85	50	18	4	5	3	1	1	0	0	1.9	167
$210 to $239	46	45	19	8	8	1	2	0	0	0	2.2	129
$240 to $269	61	41	22	15	5	4	3	2	0	0	2.3	153
$270 to $299	38	36	22	19	8	4	0	1	1	1	2.6	130
$300 to $399	42	82	71	64	44	14	15	6	2	3	3.4	343
$400 to $499	8	56	36	35	43	27	16	7	6	4	4.2	238
$500 to $599	2	17	27	21	21	12	19	8	4	10	5.0	141
$600 to $699	1	6	13	21	8	11	8	6	5	6	5.3	85
$700 to $799	0	1	3	24	8	7	4	5	4	4	5.6	60
$800 and over	0	2	4	18	17	24	12	16	8	14	6.4	115
Total households	567	416	265	246	175	109	82	53	31	43	3.2	1,987
Percent	28.5	20.9	13.3	12.4	8.8	5.5	4.1	2.7	1.6	2.2	NA	100.0
Median income	$182.00	$262.00	$334.00	$396.00	$427.00	$499.00	$501.00	$608.00	$644.00	$644.00	NA	$300.00
Mean income	$193.54	$290.23	$358.54	$460.96	$477.16	$581.71	$564.94	$701.86	$676.85	$765.91	NA	$363.52

TABLE 3.—CASH INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, FOOD DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Monthly household net cash income (after taxes)	Size of household										Mean size	Total households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and up		
None, $0	6	3	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	3.0	16
$01 to $29	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4.6	5
$30 to $59	7	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2.6	17
$60 to $89	35	5	2	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1.8	48
$90 to $119	96	28	9	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	1.5	139
$120 to $149	98	35	13	6	2	1	2	0	0	1	1.7	158
$150 to $179	57	35	15	10	1	5	1	0	1	0	2.1	125
$180 to $209	42	62	18	12	8	6	0	1	2	1	2.5	152
$210 to $239	36	55	19	12	5	7	2	1	1	0	2.5	138
$240 to $269	11	50	35	19	6	7	7	6	0	1	3.3	142
$270 to $299	3	21	16	23	7	5	4	2	0	6	4.1	87
$300 to $399	3	38	36	34	27	22	9	10	4	1	4.2	184
$400 to $499	0	12	9	13	15	15	12	9	6	4	5.5	95
$500 to $599	0	5	5	9	9	8	6	7	0	4	5.5	53
$600 to $699	0	2	4	8	3	4	3	5	2	2	5.6	33
$700 to $799	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	5.5	12
$800 and over	0	1	2	0	6	3	2	3	3	4	6.7	24
Total households	395	357	191	153	97	87	54	47	21	26	3.2	1,428
Percent	27.7	25.0	13.4	10.7	6.8	6.1	3.8	3.3	1.5	1.8	NA	100.0
Median income	$135.00	$215.00	$250.00	$290.00	$350.00	$345.00	$356.00	$422.00	$416.00	$416.00	NA	$222.00
Mean income	$144.85	$228.11	$270.19	$321.51	$382.04	$368.16	$367.20	$463.13	$467.15	$478.67	NA	$260.77

TABLE 4.—TOTAL INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, FOOD DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Monthly household total income (cash in-kind)	Size of household										Mean size	Total households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and up		
None, $0	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	4.5	12
$01 to $29	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	6
$30 to $59	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	6
$60 to $89	7	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2.2	13
$90 to $119	41	4	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1.6	51
$120 to $149	104	17	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.2	123
$150 to $179	46	16	11	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1.8	78
$180 to $209	46	31	15	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1.9	97
$210 to $239	44	37	15	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.9	103
$240 to $269	47	52	6	6	2	2	1	0	0	1	2.0	117
$270 to $299	19	33	23	7	5	5	1	1	0	0	2.7	94
$300 to $399	31	72	46	37	17	11	6	2	3	1	3.1	226
$400 to $499	2	62	24	26	17	19	12	9	0	5	4.0	176
$500 to $599	0	17	23	22	14	17	9	10	3	3	4.8	118
$600 to $699	0	4	15	21	11	10	4	7	6	3	5.2	81
$700 to $799	0	4	3	13	7	4	5	5	1	4	5.5	46
$800 and over	0	1	4	7	17	15	9	13	7	8	6.5	81
Total households	395	357	191	153	97	87	54	47	21	26	3.2	1,428
Percent	27.7	25.0	13.4	10.7	6.8	6.1	3.8	3.3	1.5	1.8	NA	100.0
Median income	$174.00	$284.00	$344.00	$433.00	$522.00	$503.00	$505.00	$634.00	$646.00	$692.00	NA	$308.00
Mean income	$189.60	$311.30	$377.14	$476.96	$573.95	$558.93	$572.09	$703.07	$718.57	$733.61	NA	$372.68

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TABLE 5.—MATRIX OF INCOME SOURCES, FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973[1]

	Earned income	Interest, dividends and rent	Other non-Government	Social security	Unemployment compensation	Veterans payments	Public assistance	Public housing	Medicare[2]	Medicaid[2]	Food stamps	Supplemental food	School lunch	School breakfast	Special milk program	Special food service
Earned income	607															
Interest, dividends and rent	20	76														
Other non-Government[3]	73	6	251													
Social security	114	41	50	787												
Unemployment compensation	8	0	0	0	22											
Veterans payments	18	2	6	35	1	81										
Public assistance	280	36	144	298	6	25	1,307									
Public housing	75	9	32	64	1	4	186	259								
Medicare	40	14	26	280	2	14	193	38	354							
Medicaid	140	33	79	230	4	13	531	120	162	664						
Food stamps	607	76	251	787	22	81	1,307	259	354	664	2,191					
Supplemental food[4]	15	1	8	12	2	0	40	6	5	11	53	53				
School lunch	340	13	122	145	7	27	593	132	51	249	835	39	835			
School breakfast	63	4	19	21	2	4	104	24	5	44	145	9	140	145		
Special milk program	115	10	43	54	3	9	205	41	16	87	288	13	262	79	288	
Special food service	14	1	8	3	0	1	29	6	0	9	34	1	25	8	14	34

[1] Table includes participants and eligible nonparticipants.
[2] See footnote 1, text table 4.
[3] Includes pensions, annuities, alimony, and scholarships.
[4] Includes food certificate program.

Note.—The matrix shows the number of food stamp households receiving income from paired combinations of other income sources. For example, to determine the number of food stamp households with earned income which also received public assistance, locate the earned column, then read across the public assistance row. Thus, the number of food stamp households with earned income and public assistance benefits is 280.

TABLE 6.—MATRIX OF INCOME SOURCES, FOOD DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973[1]

	Earned income	Interest, dividends and rent	Other non-Government	Social security	Unemployment compensation	Veterans payments	Public assistance	Public housing	Medicare[2]	Medicaid[2]	Food distribution	Supplemental food	School lunch	School breakfast	Special milk program	Special food service
Earned income	465															
Interest, dividends, and rent	13	47														
Other non-Government[3]	45	10	145													
Social security	96	24	36	711												
Unemployment compensation	7	1	5	1	20											
Veterans payments	22	2	5	34	1	75										
Public assistance	245	28	88	409	11	31	1,073									
Public housing	47	3	19	56	3	5	101	140								
Medicare	45	11	18	269	0	17	220	22	329							
Medicaid	92	16	40	209	1	14	372	34	170	452						
Food distribution	465	47	145	711	20	75	1,073	140	329	452	1,593					
Supplemental food[4]	18	0	5	6	1	3	20	8	2	2	39	39				
School lunch	254	13	76	110	13	20	414	71	44	159	564	28	564			
School breakfast	36	2	8	13	1	7	54	15	4	12	76	11	74	76		
Special milk program	82	4	28	33	2	7	149	24	18	51	198	9	181	31	198	
Special food service	14	3	4	1	2	0	23	2	1	13	31	2	20	5	8	31

[1] Table includes participants and eligible nonparticipants.
[2] See footnote 1, text table 4.
[3] Includes pensions, annuities, alimony, and scholarships.
[4] Includes food certificate program.

Note.—For explanation of table, see note to table 5.

TABLE 7.—INCOME COMBINATIONS, FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Total monthly public transfer income [1]	Average monthly public transfer income [1]		Average monthly non-Government cash income [2] (per person)	Total number receiving combinations		Program combinations [1]																
	Households	Persons		Households	Persons	Social Security	Unemployment compensation	Veterans' benefits	AFDC	OAA	AB	APTD	GA	Public Housing	Medicaid	Medicare	Food stamps	Food supplement or food certificate program	School lunch	School breakfast	Special food service	Special milk [3]
$37,793	$171.01	$108.91	$15.73	221	347	X											X					
$51,733	315.45	63.79	13.67	164	811				X								X		X			
$6,334	47.27	19.02	67.11	134	333												X					
$287.73	230.18	75.52	21.21	125	381				X								X		X			
$11,788	122.79	19.75	44.51	96	597												X		X			
$55,847	634.63	126.07	19.22	99	143				X						X		X		X			
$17,759	206.50	136.61	10.86	86	86	X										X	X					
$27,547	437.25	148.10	16.23	63	186				X						X		X					
$9,354	176.49	88.25	38.02	53	106								X				X					
$12,161	304.02	202.68	8.03	40	60	X									X	X	X					
$10,886	329.88	247.41	1.07	33	44	X				X					X	X	X					
$11,878	359.94	177.28	24.73	33	67								X		X		X					
$9,348	322.34	65.83	18.32	29	142	X											X		X			
$8,851	305.21	63.68	13.99	29	139				X								X		X	X		
$1,748	163.72	110.42	13.28	29	43							X					X					
$8,013	296.78	195.44	12.71	27	41	X									X		X					
$8,954	373.08	67.32	11.84	24	133	X			X								X		X			
$4,250	184.78	146.55	2.17	23	29	X				X							X					
$13,170	598.64	112.56	14.84	22	117				X						X		X		X	X		
$4,060	203.00	162.40	7.60	20	25	X				X						X	X		X	X		
$2,504	131.79	22.16	41.12	19	113												X					
$5,129	301.71	176.86	9.72	17	29							X			X		X		X			
$5,080	298.82	56.44	14.06	17	90								X				X		X			
$9,743	573.12	137.23	14.10	17	71								X		X		X					
$3,102	182.47	94.00	11.58	17	33			X									X					
$11,259	750.60	175.92	18.69	15	64				X					X	X		X		X			
$3,531	235.40	130.78	12.85	15	27	X						X					X					
$2,852	190.13	89.13	49.00	15	32										X		X					
$8,260	635.38	217.37	11.71	13	38				X					X	X		X					
$1,285	116.82	91.79	13.07	11	14					X							X					
$4,523	411.18	83.76	11.20	11	54				X					X			X		X			
$3,359	305.36	83.97	6.90	11	40	X			X								X					
$4,309	391.73	226.79	1.58	11	19	X			X						X	X	X					
$2,160	216.00	154.29	0	10	14	X							X			X	X					

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$2,102	210.20	116.78	0	10
$1,549	172.11	129.08	7.00	9
$3,749	361.00	249.92	5.00	9
$3,320	368.89	59.29	59.64	9
$3,521	391.22	270.85	4.08	9
$2,060	228.89	93.64	22.95	9
$1,946	243.25	64.87	14.67	8
$2,231	318.71	55.77	4.00	7
$1,682	240.29	186.89	9.89	7
$2,054	293.43	205.40	15.60	7
$2,110	301.43	70.33	9.33	7
$1,782	254.57	55.69	22.03	7
$2,664	380.56	91.86	11.55	7
$5,279	879.83	142.68	1.76	6
$948	158.00	86.18	36.09	6
$1,671	278.50	53.90	9.84	6
$2,293	382.17	73.97	0	6
$1,662	277.00	110.80	8.07	6
$2,175	362.50	217.50	20.40	6
$2,686	447.67	298.44	44	6
$2,024	337.33	337.33	15.00	6
$1,672	278.67	55.73	19.33	6
$1,795	299.17	179.50	13.50	6
$2,591	518.20	89.34	17.93	5
$906	181.20	151.00	58.33	5
$2,068	413.60	68.93	0	5
$1,656	331.60	87.26	12.11	5
$1,266	253.20	37.24	37.38	5
$2,730	546.00	182.00	11.33	5
$839	167.80	23.31	34.31	5
$3,241	648.20	170.58	8.42	5
$3,239	647.80	129.56	2.60	5
$1,827	365.40	45.67	3.13	5
$1,296	259.20	81.00	14.38	5
$1,782	356.40	81.00	7.45	5
$895	223.75	127.86	32.86	4
$1,529	382.25	61.16	5.80	4
$2,040	510.00	81.60	1.40	4
$1,664	416.00	118.86	0	4
$1,121	280.25	224.20	23.20	4
$502	125.50	125.50	48.00	4
$1,578	394.50	63.12	27.40	4
$1,815	453.75	58.55	9.68	4
$478	159.33	59.75	46.88	3
$841	280.33	210.25	78.75	3
$1,314	438.00	59.73	32.95	3
$1,744	581.33	174.40	0	3
$1,150	383.33	115.00	0	3
$1,596	532.00	228.00	0	3
$2,281	760.33	175.46	66.54	3
$1,154	384.67	60.74	27.63	3

See footnotes at end of table, p. 35.

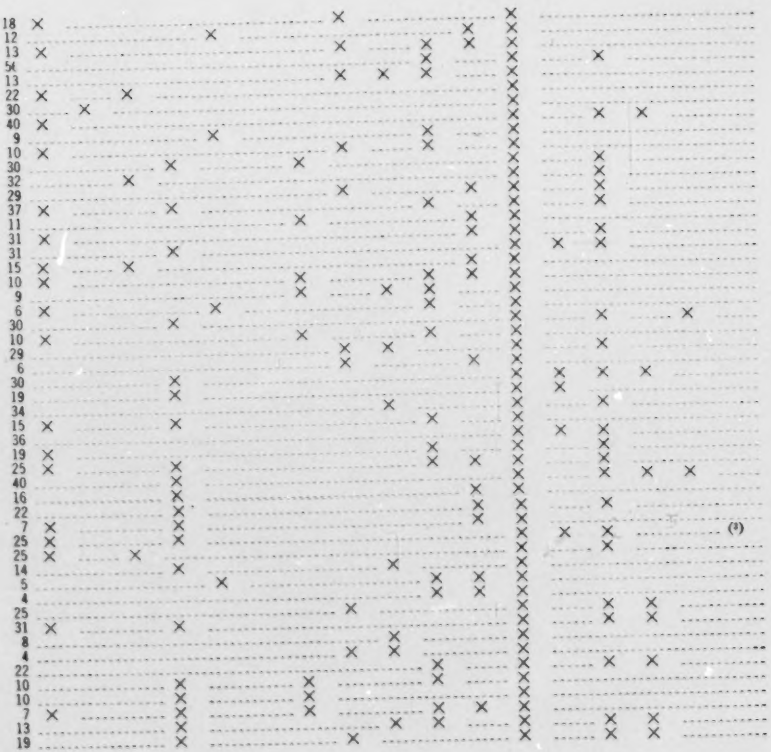

TABLE 7.—INCOME COMBINATIONS, FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973.—Continued

Total monthly public transfer income [1]	Average monthly public transfer income [1]		Average monthly non-Government cash income [2] (per person)	Total number receiving combinations		Program combinations [1]																
	Households	Persons		Households	Persons	Social Security	Unemployment compensation	Veterans' benefits	AFDC	OAA	AB	APTD	GA	Public Housing	Medicaid	Medicare	Food stamps	Food supplement or food certificate program	School lunch	School breakfast	Special food service	Special milk [3]
$981	327.00	245.25	0	3	4							X	X		X		X					
$.76	225.33	96.57	0	3	7						X						X					
$1,004	334.67	100.40	22.00	3	10												X					
$1,007	335.67	83.92	0	3	12	X						X	X		X		X		X	X		
$1,862	620.67	124.13	22.67	3	15				X						X		X		X			
$1,022	340.67	68.13	42.33	3	15		X								X		X		X	X	X	
$1,153	384.33	164.71	10.00	3	7				X								X		X			
$1,091	363.67	90.92	0	3	12	X			X						X	X	X					
$1,013	337.67	72.36	0	3	14				X							X	X		X			
$10.48	349.33	209.60	13.00	3	5	X							X				X		X			
$217	72.33	21.70	68.50	3	10									X	X	X	X					
$1,629	814.50	162.90	10.00	2	10												X				X	
$779	389.50	155.80	75.00	2	5				X				X	X	X		X		X			
$1,617	808.50	194.75	12.67	2	12				X						X		X	X	X			
$443	221.50	73.83	52.50	2	6				X				X		X		X		X			
$264	132.00	88.00	22.33	2	3												X		X			
$727	363.50	60.58	0	2	12	X				X		X					X					
$1,604	802.00	123.38	55.00	2	13				X								X		X			
$283	141.50	141.50	0	2	2									X	X		X		X		X	
$1,184	592.00	169.14	71.43	2	7		X						X				X		X			
$1,174	587.00	61.79	33.95	2	19	X			X						X		X					
$1,582	791.00	143.82	18.55	2	11		X	X	X								X			X		
$397	198.50	79.40	0	2	5				X			X					X		X			
$898	449.00	89.80	0	2	10				X				X		X		X		X			
$884	442.00	221.00	0	2	4	X									X		X	X				
$1,933	966.50	138.07	0	2	14	X						X	X		X	X	X					
$439	219.50	109.75	0	2	4	X		X							X		X		X			
$1,312	656.00	164.00	46.88	2	8				X	X							X		X			
$1,375	687.50	171.88	10.00	2	8				X						X		X		X			
$378	189.00	47.25	65.88	2	8				X						X		X			X		
$1,333	666.50	121.18	0	2	11	X			X								X			X		
$558	279.00	79.71	1.43	2	7			X					X		X	X	X		X			
$1,392	696.00	116.00	0	2	12				X				X				X		X			
$370	370.00	52.86	0	1	7		X		X				X		X		X					

$297	297.00	99.00	251.67	1
$70	70.00	35.00	0	1
$787	787.00	157.40	0	1
$159	159.00	159.00	0	1
$152	152.00	152.00	0	1
$271	271.00	271.00	1.00	1
$196	196.00	196.00	0	1
$153	153.00	25.50	0	1
$267	267.00	133.50	0	1
$500	500.00	250.00	0	1
$369	369.00	92.25	0	1
$132	132.00	44.00	0	1
$140	140.00	46.67	80.00	1
$219	219.00	31.29	62.86	1
$371	371.00	371.00	0	1
$396	396.00	79.20	0	1
$437	437.00	87.40	0	1
$271	271.00	30.11	45.00	1
$734	734.00	122.33	0	1
$362	362.00	120.67	0	1
$326	326.00	163.00	0	1
$329	329.00	82.25	93.75	1
$970	970.00	161.67	0	1
$347	247.00	173.50	10.50	1
$407	407.00	407.00	0	1
$334	33.400	334.00	0	1
$537	537.00	134.25	0	1
$722	722.00	180.50	15.00	1
$336	336.00	168.00	0	1
$258	258.00	86.00	0	1
$248	248.00	82.67	0	1
$119	119.00	119.00	0	1
$200	200.00	100.00	0	1
$311	311.00	311.00	0	1
$ 73	473.00	157.67	0	1
$751	751.00	375.50	137.50	1
$284	284.00	56.80	60.00	1
$195	495.00	82.50	0	1
$15	15.00	3.00	111.00	1
$270	270.00	135.00	52.50	1
$178	178.00	44.50	0	1
$260	260.00	260.00	0	1
$296	296.00	98.57	0	1
$363	363.00	181.50	0	1
$290	290.00	32.22	52.78	1
$192	192.00	96.00	0	1
$328	328.00	164.00	0	1
$285	285.00	95.00	0	1
$119	119.00	119.00	0	1
$211	211.00	211.00	145.09	1
$269	269.00	269.00	0	1

See footnotes at end of table, p. 35.

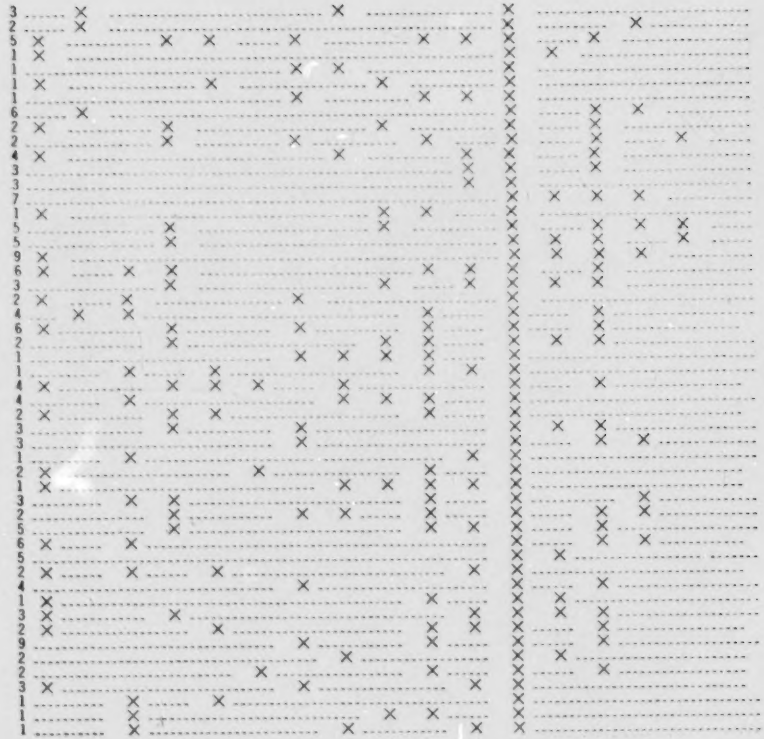

TABLE 7.—INCOME COMBINATIONS, FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973.—Continued

Total monthly public transfer income [1]	Average monthly public transfer income [1]		Average monthly non-Government cash income [2] (per person)	Total number receiving combinations		Program combinations [1]																
	Households	Persons		Households	Persons	Social Security	Unemployment compensation	Veterans' benefits	AFDC	OAA	AB	APTD	GA	Public Housing	Medicaid	Medicare	Food stamps	Food supplement or food certificate program	School lunch	School breakfast	Special food service	Special milk [3]
$200	200.00	50.00	60.00	1	4					X						X	X		X			
$329	329.00	65.80	7.60	1	5			X									X		XX	X	X	
$60	60.00	20.00	106.67	1	3												X		X		X	
$258	258.00	129.00	0	1	2	X			X	X							X		X			
$713	713.00	79.22	71.11	1	9			X							X		X		X			
$522	522.00	261.00	0	1	2		X		X						X		X					
$151	151.00	151.00	0	1	1	X					X					X	X					
$399	399.00	199.50	0	1	2	X				X		X					X					
$393	393.00	49.13	0	1	8								X			X	X		X	X		
$343	343.00	114.33	0	1	3			X				X					X					
$376	376.00	94.00	0	1	4						X						X		X			
$572	572.00	95.33	0	1	6				X					X			X	X	X			
$147	147.00	49.00	0	1	3							X					X		X		X	
$361	361.00	90.25	75.00	1	4				X				X	X	X		X		X			

| | | |

TABLE 8.—INCOME COMBINATIONS, FOOD DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Total monthly public transfer income[1]	Average monthly public transfer income[1]		Average monthly non-Government cash income[2] (per person)	Total number receiving combinations		Program combinations[3]																
	Households	Persons		Households	Persons	Social Security	Unemployment compensation	Veterans' benefits	AFDC	OAA	AB	APTD	GA	Public Housing	Medicaid	Medicare	Food stamps	Food supplement or food certificate program	School lunch	School breakfast	Special food service	Special milk[4]
$21, 393	$169. 79	$99. 50	$20. 78	126	215	X											X					
$34, 345	268. 61	62. 22	29. 47	119	552				X								X		X			
$40, 143	608. 23	134. 71	17. 38	66	298				X						X		X		X			
$2, 824	44. 13	13. 13	72. 53	64	215												X					
$12, 967	209. 15	144. 08	10. 13	62	90	X				X							X					
$6, 653	109. 16	17. 52	52. 31	61	380												X		X			
$1, 542	206. 11	70. 38	41. 58	56	164				X								X					
$8, 909	197. 98	131. 01	13. 50	45	68	X										X	X					
$15, 448	386. 20	223. 88	21. 91	40	69	X				X					X	X	X					
$15, 147	409. 38	135. 24	26. 35	37	112				X						X		X					
$10, 101	315. 66	206. 14	7. 22	32	49	X									X	X	X					
$5, 274	170. 13	112. 21	31. 81	31	47							X					X					
$4, 308	143. 60	113. 37	2. 79	30	38					X							X					
$7, 205	277. 12	171. 55	1. 19	26	42	X				X						X	X					
$5, 475	219. 00	121. 67	.93	25	45	X						X					X					
$8, 774	417. 81	237. 14	6. 08	21	37	X						X			X	X	X					
$4, 612	230. 60	102. 49	3. 18	20	45	X			X								X					
$3, 139	156. 95	87. 19	33. 06	20	36								X				X					
$6, 299	349. 94	65. 61	32. 32	18	96	X											X		X			
$3, 401	200. 06	125. 96	10. 56	17	27	X							X				X					
$5, 225	389. 06	73. 24	.71	16	85	X			X								X		X			
$4, 480	298. 67	263. 53	0	15	17							X			X		X					
$2, 316	178. 15	136. 24	14. 12	13	17					X						X	X					
$3, 187	245. 15	59. 02	23. 61	13	54				X								X		X	X		
$3, 018	251. 50	143. 71	3. 57	12	21	X							X			X	X					
$3, 466	288. 83	173. 30	60. 00	12	20	X									X		X					
$3, 680	334. 55	245. 33	8. 00	11	15	X						X			X		X					
$1, 313	131. 30	57. 09	69. 30	10	23			X									X					
$3, 149	314. 90	165. 74	8. 53	10	19					X					X	X	X					
$2, 657	295. 22	102. 19	25. 50	9	26	X		X									X					
$2, 460	273. 33	144. 71	1. 94	9	17								X		X		X					
$2, 817	352. 13	216. 69	0	8	13	X				X					X		X					
$2, 251	321. 57	160. 79	53. 43	7	14	X						X				X	X					
$856	122. 29	19. 02	43. 44	7	45												X		X	X		

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$201	340.00	170.00	0	6
$1,270	211.67	181.43	0	6
$916	152.67	17.96	45.20	6
$1,629	271.50	50.91	11.56	6
$1,376	229.33	196.57	0	6
$2,943	490.50	75.46	6.00	6
$3,802	760.40	140.81	11.11	5
$2,718	543.60	104.54	16.15	5
$1,710	342.00	155.45	1.82	5
$946	189.20	94.60	50.00	5
$2,704	540.80	142.32	23.68	5
$1,048	209.60	149.71	0	5
$3,829	765.80	147.27	10.77	5
$2,207	441.40	110.35	0	5
$1,964	392.80	57.76	18.82	5
$1,670	417.50	79.52	4.05	4
$2,034	508.50	145.29	17.14	4
$908	227.00	28.38	58.44	4
$1,509	377.25	40.78	6.35	4
$1,380	345.00	72.63	0	4
$1,784	446.00	104.94	13.88	4
$524	174.67	52.40	0	3
$778	259.33	259.33	0	3
$638	212.67	29.00	89.77	3
$1,032	344.00	86.00	.83	3
$1,143	381.00	114.30	0	3
$1,615	538.33	134.58	2.92	3
$1,572	524.00	142.91	22.27	3
$2,198	732.67	169.08	37.69	3
$729	243.00	182.25	0	3
$1,352	450.67	61.45	0	3
$907	302.33	56.69	24.06	3
$977	325.67	75.15	88.46	3
$1,239	413.00	95.31	11.54	3
$709	236.33	44.31	43.44	3
$1,106	368.67	184.33	0	3
$1,262	420.67	84.13	54.33	3
$413	137.67	19.67	59.76	3
$1,070	356.67	59.44	20.83	3
$877	292.33	79.73	0	3
$1,266	422.00	158.25	5.00	3
$1,735	578.33	144.58	44.58	3
$937	312.33	49.32	20.79	3
$1,073	357.67	53.65	32.50	3
$480	240.00	160.00	0	2
$676	338.00	225.33	0	2
$1,479	739.50	147.90	4.00	2
$794	397.00	264.67	0	2
$915	457.50	76.25	0	2
$621	310.50	77.63	68.13	2
$695	347.50	86.88	0	2

See footnotes at end of table, p. 41.

TABLE 8.—INCOME COMBINATIONS, FOOD DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973—Continued

Total monthly public transfer income [1]	Average monthly public transfer income [1]		Average monthly non-Government cash income [2] (per person)	Total number receiving combinations		Program combinations [1]																
	Households	Persons		Households	Persons	Social Security	Unemployment compensation	Veterans' benefits	AFDC	OAA	AB	APTD	GA	Public Housing	Medicaid	Medicare	Food stamps	Food supplement or food certificate program	School lunch	School breakfast	Special food service	Special milk [3]
$496	248.00	248.60	0	2	2	X		X				X				X	X					
$81	40.50	27.00	83.33	2	3											X	X					
$555	277.50	61.67	35.56	2	9				X								X		X	X	X	
$605	302.50	60.50	0	2	10	X			X								X		X	X		
$801	400.50	53.40	0	2	15				X								X	X	X			
$1,686	843.00	153.27	13.18	2	11				X				X		X		X		X			
$874	437.00	218.50	0	2	4	X				X		X			X	X	X					
$809	404.50	134.83	0	2	6			X	X						X		X					
$1,375	687.50	152.78	0	2	9	X			X						X	X	X		X			
$640	320.00	64.00	10.00	2	10	X											X	X	X			
$526	263.00	105.20	0	2	5			X				X					X					
$1,436	718.00	143.60	0	2	10	X			X			X			X		X		X			
$1,102	551.00	110.20	0	2	10	X			X			X					X					
$371	185.50	123.67	0	2	3										X	X	X					
$225	112.50	70.45	67.45	2	11												X		X	X	X	
$1,409	704.50	176.13	0	2	8				X			X			X		X					
$822	411.00	137.00	0	2	6	X		X	X								X					
$996	498.00	249.00	0	2	4	X					X						X					
$815	407.50	271.67	0	2	3	X		X							X	X	X					
$643	321.50	160.75	0	2	4						X				X		X					
$1,630	815.00	95.88	1.18	2	17				X	X					X		X		X			
$494	247.00	54.89	52.22	2	9							X			X		X		X			
$672	336.00	168.00	0	2	4	X				X				X		X	X					
$921	460.50	65.79	14.29	2	14	X						X			X	X	X		X			
$551	275.50	78.71	0	2	7	X							X				X		X			
$548	274.00	60.89	21.11	2	9				X								X		X		X	
$734	367.00	81.56	9.22	2	9		X						X				X		X			
$335	167.50	17.63	21.05	2	19												X		X		X	
$513	256.50	128.25	0	2	4	X						X					X		X			
$397	198.50	44.11	31.11	2	9								X				X		X	X		
$667	333.50	222.33	0	2	3	X			X						X	X	X					
$325	325.00	65.00	52.00	1	5				X							X	X		X	X		
$394	394.00	197.00	68.00	1	2									X	X	X	X					
$576	576.00	57.60	60.00	1	10	X		X	X								X		X			

| | | |

TABLE 8.--INCOME COMBINATIONS, FOOD DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973--Continued

Total monthly public transfer income [1]	Average monthly public transfer income [1]		Average monthly non-Government cash income [2] (per person)	Total number receiving combinations		Program combinations [1]																
	Households	Persons		Households	Persons	Social Security	Unemployment compensation	Veterans' benefits	AFDC	OAA	AB	APTD	GA	Public Housing	Medicaid	Medicare	Food stamps	Food supplement or food certificate program	School lunch	School breakfast	Special food service	Special milk [3]
$448	448.00	[illegible]	0	1	4				X		X				X		X				X	
$664	664.00	110.67	6.67	1	6								X		X		X		X		X	
$358	358.00	71.60	0	1	5							X	X				X		X	X		
$293	293.00	97.67	18.33	1	3					X		X			X		X					
$164	164.00	164.00	10.00	1	1			X								X	X					
$704	704.00	176.00	0	1	4								X				X				X	
$938	938.00	187.60	10.00	1	5				X						X	X	X		X			
$385	385.00	128.33	0	1	3	X							X				X		X			
$477	477.00	238.50	0	1	2	X					X		X		X	X	X					
$627	627.00	209.00	0	1	3	X			X	X						X	X		X	X		
$278	278.00	92.67	0	1	3					X		X					X		X			
$635	635.00	158.75	0	1	4				X						X	X	X				X	
$684	684.00	228.00	0	1	3	X			X	X					X	X	X					
$115	115.00	38.33	33.33	1	3							X					X		X	X		
$650	650.00	216.67	8.33	1	3				X			X			X		X		X		X	
$726	726.00	363.00	0	1	2			X		X					X	X	X					
$177	177.00	88.50	0	1	2								X	X			X		X			
$291	291.00	72.75	30.00	1	4		X		X								X		X	X		
$512	512.00	256.00	0	1	2	X							X	X	X	X	X					
$526	526.00	47.82	14.55	1	11				X							X	X	X	X			
$582	582.00	145.50	11.25	1	4			X							X		X		X	X		
$701	701.00	175.25	0	1	4	X	X			X		X					X					

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$407	407.00	58.14	53.57	1
$463	463.00	51.44	75.00	1
$176	176.00	176.00	0	1
$194	194.00	97.00	0	1
$309	309.00	154.50	0	1
$366	366.00	183.00	0	1
$273	273.00	39.00	0	1
$953	953.00	119.13	90.63	1
$218	218.00	218.00	0	1
$421	421.00	210.50	0	1
$244	244.00	122.00	0	1
$396	396.00	198.00	0	1
$566	566.00	113.20	0	1
$285	285.00	142.50	0	1
$382	382.00	382.00	0	1
$295	295.00	147.50	0	1
$409	409.00	81.80	52.00	1
$135	135.00	27.00	64.00	1
$111	111.00	111.00	0	1
$395	395.00	197.50	0	1
$244	244.00	61.00	45.00	1
$1,492	1,492.00	186.50	0	1
$147	147.00	147.00	0	1
$418	418.00	209.00	0	1
$610	610.00	152.50	0	1
$558	558.00	279.00	0	1
$467	467.00	155.67	155.00	1
$471	471.00	58.88	0	1
$140	140.00	140.00	0	1
$349	349.00	87.25	0	1
$158	158.00	79.00	0	1
$360	360.00	72.00	0	1
$97	97.00	97.00	85.00	1
$192	192.00	192.00	0	1
$234	234.00	58.50	0	1

[1] Public transfer incomes, including in-kind benefits.
[2] Private incomes.
[3] No entries are shown for special milk program because average benefits for November 1973 were less than $1.

Note.—See footnote 1, text table 4.

TABLE 9.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY RACE, FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Employment status	Respondent's race							
	White	Black	Spanish American	American Indian	Oriental	Other	Total	Percent
HOUSEHOLD HEADS								
In civilian labor force:								
Employed full time	116	113	37	1	2	2	271	12.5
Employed part time	105	99	10	4	0	0	218	10.0
Unemployed, seeking work	79	78	17	0	0	0	174	8.0
Not in civilian labor force:								
Unemployed not seeking work	581	434	91	8	0	0	1,114	51.2
Retired (over 65)	286	85	25	1	0	0	397	18.3
Total	1,167	809	180	14	2	2	2,174	100.0
OTHER ADULTS								
In civilian labor force:								
Employed full time	37	58	15	1	0	0	111	9.6
Employed part time	50	48	4	0	0	0	102	8.8
Unemployed, seeking work	48	66	15	2	1	0	132	11.4
Not in civilian labor force:								
Unemployed not seeking work	372	273	72	5	1	2	725	62.4
Retired (over 65)	56	31	5	0	0	0	92	7.9
Total	563	476	111	8	2	2	1,162	100.0

TABLE 10.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY RACE, FOOD DISTRIBUTION HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Employment status	Respondent's race							
	White	Black	Spanish American	American Indian	Oriental	Other	Total	Percent
HOUSEHOLD HEADS								
In civilian labor force:								
Employed full time	124	45	6	18	0	0	193	12.2
Employed part time	85	50	5	9	0	0	149	9.4
Unemployed, seeking work	48	27	7	8	1	0	91	5.8
Not in civilian labor force:								
Unemployed not seeking work	524	193	32	41	0	1	791	50.0
Retired (over 65)	283	55	8	12	0	0	358	22.6
Total	1,064	370	58	88	1	1	1,582	100.0
OTHER ADULTS								
In civilian labor force:								
Employed full time	69	30	3	13	1	0	116	10.8
Employed part time	53	39	5	10	0	0	107	9.9
Unemployed, seeking work	47	20	2	23	0	0	92	8.6
Not in civilian labor force:								
Unemployed not seeking work	410	136	32	86	0	0	664	61.7
Retired (over 65)	75	16	1	5	0	0	97	9.0
Total	654	241	43	137	1	0	1,076	100.0

TABLE 11.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BY RESIDENCE, FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Employment status	Respondent's residence						
	Rural	Urban	Metro center city	Metro—outside center city	Metro rural	Total	Percent
HOUSEHOLD HEADS							
In civilian labor force:							
Employed full time	45	57	111	47	11	271	10.5
Employed part time	40	47	97	30	4	218	8.5
Unemployed, seeking work	16	42	80	32	4	174	6.8
Not in civilian labor force:							
Unemployed not seeking work	165	244	535	135	41	1,120	43.6
Retired (over 65)	63	127	135	60	13	398	15.5
Total	329	517	958	304	73	2,181	84.9
OTHER ADULTS							
In civilian labor force:							
Employed full time	24	24	43	12	3	111	9.5
Employed part time	30	37	32	6	1	106	9.0
Unemployed, seeking work	28	28	56	16	4	132	11.3
Not in civilian labor force:							
Unemployed not seeking work	175	155	266	94	39	729	62.2
Retired (over 65)	30	31	25	6	2	94	8.0
Total	287	275	427	134	49	1,172	100.

TABLE 12.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BY RESIDENCE, FOOD DISTRIBUTION HOUSHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Employment status	Respondent's residence						
	Rural	Urban	Metro center city	Metro—outside center city	Metro rural	Total	Percent
HOUSEHOLD HEADS							
In civilian labor force:							
Employed full time	47	69	44	30	5	195	10.1
Employed part time	47	46	26	26	5	150	7.7
Unemployed, seeking work	13	15	40	20	4	92	4.7
Not in civilian labor force:							
Unemployed not seeking work	210	230	239	101	15	795	41.0
Retired (over 65)	106	149	49	47	7	358	18.5
Total	423	509	398	224	36	1,590	100.0
OTHER ADULTS							
In civilian labor force:							
Employed full time	46	30	20	20	2	118	10.8
Employed part time	34	39	13	18	5	109	10.0
Unemployed, seeking work	38	25	13	18	0	94	8.6
Not in civilian labor force:							
Unemployed not seeking work	270	192	126	63	19	670	61.6
Retired (over 65)	35	31	13	16	2	97	8.9
Total	423	317	185	135	28	1,088	100.0

TABLE 13.—HARDSHIP DEDUCTIONS BY FOOD STAMP NET INCOME, FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS, NOVEMBER 1973

Monthly household FNS net income[1]	Shelter costs		Medical costs		Child care		Educational expenses		Unusual expenses		All deductions	
	Average claim	Number households	Average claim	Number households	Average claim	Number households	Average claim	Number households	Average claim	Number households	Average claim	Number households
None	$98.91	125	$73.93	50	$78.27	9	$11.99	36	$68.94	19	$141.23	131
$01 to $29	70.08	60	44.22	30	33.05	4	19.45	10	103.85	5	106.25	60
$30 to $59	59.73	95	27.02	29	60.05	4	19.05	15	39.76	7	73.33	99
$60 to $89	46.58	139	25.23	38	97.72	3	3.28	13	44.92	8	51.11	159
$90 to $119	46.69	146	24.96	43	63.76	7	14.94	19	9.55	10	49.23	177
$120 to $149	48.22	127	31.93	34	44.48	7	10.81	25	40.22	6	48.67	165
$150 to $179	48.33	112	35.70	37	57.55	4	11.30	24	8.05	5	45.75	159
$180 to $209	54.84	77	33.66	33	55.65	10	14.70	23	20.05	1	51.63	121
$210 to $239	44.76	56	42.64	27	37.94	9	13.67	16	12.38	3	47.80	89
$240 to $269	51.24	62	43.82	22	55.25	5	11.48	14	14.88	6	50.72	92
$270 to $299	43.42	32	18.45	10	63.85	5	6.34	14	12.05	1	33.23	60
$300 to $399	46.46	74	37.31	34	52.36	16	6.09	28	8.72	6	41.48	139
$400 to $499	36.42	24	40.31	23	63.49	9	2.87	22	5.05	1	30.51	80
$500 to $599	35.55	16	28.30	8	129.55	2	12.13	12	37.34	7	31.77	46
$600 to $699	57.05	1	34.38	3	60.05	3	6.62	7	2.05	1	24.30	16
$700 to $799	(2)	0	81.05	1	(2)	0	1.05	1	(2)	0	11.76	7
$800 and over	(2)	0	42.05	2	125.05	1	31.22	6	46.05	3	44.55	12
Mean	55.24		38.55		59.44		11.23		38.89		57.14	
Total (number)		1,146		424		98		285		89		1,612

[1] Net income is income after deductions allowed under the food stamp program.

[2] Not available.

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